

## SIX YEARS FOR SIMS

Unexpected Announcement in Case of Atlanta Bank Thief.

## ENTERED PLEA OF GUILT

Speedy Trial Was Had in Federal Court Before Judge Newman. Public Taken Completely by Surprise.

G. H. Sims, the young collection clerk who stole more than \$93,000 from the Capital City National bank, pleaded guilty before Judge Newman in the United States court at Atlanta Tuesday morning of the charge of embezzlement, and was sentenced to six years in the Atlanta federal prison. He was transferred at once to the prison and began serving the sentence.

This move came as a surprise to all, as it was the general belief that Sims would be tried in a formal manner some time in May or June. After the eleven indictments were returned against him by the federal grand jury Monday morning, he at once determined to waive trial and enter the plea of guilty and at once begin to serve his time. He had no attorney.

When Sims was brought into the federal court room on the fourth floor of the government building, there were very few people present. No one outside the immediate family of the prisoner and the officials of the United States court knew that the young man was to be tried, and as a consequence there were no spectators in the court room beyond a few people who were present as witnesses in other cases.

Sims came into the room in the custody of Deputy Marshal Landers. He appeared to be very nervous, and his face showed that he had been subjected to an awful mental strain since his apprehension a few weeks ago.

Slowly he walked down the aisle by the side of the officer who had him in charge. Upon reaching the table in front of the clerk's desk the two men paused, and Assistant District Attorney George L. Bell came forward and stated the case both for the government and for Sims, who, Colonel Bell stated, desired to plead guilty.

After Attorney Bell had completed the statement of the case, Judge Newman asked the young defaulter if he had anything to say.

"I have not, your honor, with the exception that I plead guilty to the charge and stand ready to accept whatever sentence you may see fit to impose upon me."

Sims' voice was not heard beyond the railing separating the portion of the room assigned for counsel and the benches for spectators and witnesses. It was very low and quavered slightly from nervousness with which he seemed to be suffering more than since the day the crime was announced.

The plea of guilty was written upon the form provided for the purpose and placed by Attorney Bell before the prisoner for his signature. Sims took the pen in his hand, which shook almost as if it were palsied. His name was affixed to the paper only after an effort to overcome the nervousness which had seized him.

Judge Newman made a few remarks, stating that he regretted such a thing ever became necessary, and that the sentence he imposed would be as light as was possible under the existing circumstances. He then stated that he would make the time six years and ordered the young prisoner taken to the federal prison.

At 10:15 a. m. the federal grand jury Monday morning returned eleven true bills against Sims. The first of these was general in its nature and covered completely the crime charged against the former bank clerk. The other ten were more specific and cited instances, but all coming under the general offense of altering the books of the bank for the purpose of defrauding the institution of its funds, or to deceive the national bank examiner when an inspection of the bank was made.

Sims received sentence only on the first indictment. The remaining ten were ordered not pressed.

## DEWEY HOISTS HIS PENNANT.

Admiral Off to Drill Grounds to Inspect Higginson's Fleet.

Flying the four-starred flag of the admiral of the navy, the yacht Mayflower sailed Tuesday morning from the Washington navy yard for the southern drill grounds off Cape Henry, where Admiral Dewey will inspect the north Atlantic fleet under command of Rear Admiral Higginson.

At the conclusion of the inspection and review the fleet, Rear Admiral Barker will relieve Higginson of the command.

## JAMES SWANN DEAD.

Well Known Financier and Philanthropist Joins Silent Majority.

Announcement of the death of James Swann, the well known cotton merchant, financier and philanthropist, in New York city, reached Atlanta, his former home, Friday afternoon. Mr. Swann was a great philanthropist, devoted to the cause of education, particularly along industrial lines.

## KING ED LEAVES ROME.

Before Departure He and Victor Emanuel Do Some More Slobbering.

King Edward left Rome Friday, Thursday for Paris amid a tremendous farewell demonstration. The streets were crowded. Before leaving the British king told Premier Zanardelli that he hoped the friendship between Great Britain and Italy would increase. King Edward and King Victor Emanuel embraced and kissed each other at parting.

## PLEAS FOR GOOD ROADS.

W. J. Bryan and General Miles Make Interesting Addresses at National Meeting in St. Louis.

The second day's session of the National and International Good Roads convention at St. Louis opened Tuesday with a far better attendance than on Monday. President Moore introduced General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., and president of the National Highway commission, who made the principal address of the forenoon. General Miles was received with great enthusiasm by the delegates.

He spoke on the subject of military roads and a national highway, and said in part:

"I know of no one element of civilization in our country that has been more neglected and yet is susceptible of bestowing a greater blessing on people than improvement of our lines of communication and avenues of international commerce. Our government has expended \$500,000,000 for the improvement of our harbors and waterways, and now the attention of the public is being called to our postal roads and avenues for communication that are most useful and important to all our people."

"If such expenditures of the national treasure have been made in the past for the development of railroads and waterways, is it not now a most appropriate time that the improvement of your roads receive national attention and governmental aid? The property of the people and the wealth of the nation comes from the ground. Therefore, every measure, whether by the national government, the state, the county, or municipal authorities, that can promote the welfare of the people should not be withheld."

Hon. R. H. Jesse, president of the University of Missouri, spoke on "The Relation of Roads and Schools." He was followed by former Governor J. H. Hogg, of Texas, who made an impromptu speech on the subject before the convention.

Hon. W. J. Bryan was given an enthusiastic reception. He said in part:

"The expenditure of money for the permanent improvement of the common roads can be defended, first as a matter of justice to the people who live in the country; second, as a matter of advantage to the people who do not live in the country; third, on the ground that the welfare of the nation demands that the comforts of country life shall, as far as possible, keep pace with the comforts of city life."

"It is a well known fact, or a fact easily ascertained, that the people in the country, while paying their full share of county, state and federal taxes, receive as a rule only the general benefits of government, while the people in the cities have in addition to the protection afforded by the government, the advantage arising from the expenditure of public moneys in their midst."

"The improvement of the country roads can be justified also upon the ground that the farmer, the first and most important of the producers of wealth, ought to be in a position to hold his crop and market it at the most favorable opportunity, whereas, at present he is virtually under compulsion to sell it as soon as it is matured, because the roads may become impassable at any time during the fall, winter or spring. Instead of being his own warehouseman, the farmer is compelled to employ the middlemen and share with them the profit upon his labor."

"It is important for the welfare of our government and for the improvement of our civilization that we make life upon the farms as attractive as possible."

"Notwithstanding the introduction of free letter delivery, the telephone, gas manufacturing plants, and the extension of electric car lines, there still remains a pressing need for better country roads, a need emphasized and made more apparent by the pavement of city streets. As long as mud placed an embargo on city traffic, the farmer could bear his mud-made isolation with less complaint, but with the improvement of city streets and with the establishment of parks and boulevards, the farmers' just demands for better roads find increasing expression. The people now realize that bad roads are indefinite and are prepared to consider the remedy."

## SAFE CRACKERS CONVICTED.

Another Batch Falls Under Law's Ban in Trial at Greenville, S. C.

Charles Rogers, James Long, Walter Wood and H. B. Wilson, alleged members of the famous Nolan gang of safe crackers and postoffice robbers, were convicted at Greenville, S. C., Friday on the charge of robbing the postoffice at Groves, after a trial lasting three days. The government put up thirty-one witnesses.

Each was sentenced to five years' hard labor in the federal prison at Atlanta, and to pay a fine of \$500 each.

The defendants' counsel filed notice of appeal.

## RICH HAUL BY ROBBERS.

Express Agent Forced to Open Safe and Give Up Valuables.

Agent John Peterson, of the United States Express Company, at Britt, Iowa, was compelled by two masked and armed men to open the safe in his office Thursday morning and permit the robbers to take a package containing \$10,000. They also secured other packages of money, and after binding and gagging Peterson, they escaped.

## THE OLD, OLD STORY.

Children Locked in House Cremated While Mothers Were Fishing.

A Baltimore dispatch says: William Hughes, 5 years old, and his sister 2 years old, and Harriet Gardner, 1 year old, were incinerated Friday in the Hughes home. While the father was at work in a nearby field, Mrs. Hughes and Mrs. Gardner locked the children in the Hughes home and went fishing. The house caught fire and the children were cremated.

## DEADLY ROCK-SLIDE

Overwhelms a Small Town in British Columbia.

## NEARLY HUNDRED KILLED

Great Mass of Boulders Dislodged from Top of Turtle Mountain Hurled, Without Warning, Upon Sleeping Villagers.

Overwhelmed before daylight Wednesday by countless tons of rock hurled from the top of Turtle mountain by some unknown force, which killed near a hundred persons, Frank, a mining town in southwestern Alberta, British Columbia, was threatened with destruction by a flood.

Old Man's river, which flows through the middle of the town, was choked with the fallen rocks to the height of nearly 100 feet. The waters of the river backed up for miles and the entire valley above Frank was flooded.

A dispatch from Frank says: "A tremendously loud reverberation shook the whole valley of the Old Man's river this morning at 4:10 o'clock, and before the inhabitants had awakened to a realization of the impending danger from the top of Turtle mountain there were hurled millions of tons of rock."

"The Frank mines, operated by the French Canadian Coal Company, across the river from the town, were seen to be buried under hundreds of feet of rock just as the morning light was breaking. Inside of five minutes from the first thunderous shock, and before half of the town realized what had happened, a small force of men had started to the relief of the miners, despite the great risk they ran of being buried under the rocks, which were still being precipitated from the lofty mountain top. The volunteer relief force was unable to get into the mine."

"The disaster was not confined to the vicinity of the mine alone, for many of the dwelling houses in the town of Frank were demolished by the falling rock. Some of the occupants of these houses escaped death, but many others were instantly killed."

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the following conservative estimate of the loss of life was made: Men, women and children killed in their beds, 82; miners working under the mines and instantly killed, 12; imprisoned in the mine, 18.

Later News More Cheering. Information from Frank later Wednesday evening was somewhat more reassuring than earlier news, in that there now seems to be less danger than was at first anticipated of an extensive disaster through the threatened flood. A large force of men went to work to create a new channel, that the dammed up water of the Old Man river may run off.

Most of the men imprisoned in the mine, whose death at first seemed certain, got out alive later in the day. There were seventeen men in the mine. Two died from suffocation, but the other fifteen worked their way out uninjured after cutting their way through thirty feet of debris. One of the men who escaped went home after emerging from the mine and found his house deserted and his wife and six children dead.

The latest special from Frank estimates the total number of dead at ninety-five.

## COL. GIBBS PASSES AWAY.

Carolinian Who Secured Big Loan for Confederacy, Joins Silent Army.

Colonel James G. Gibbs, state land agent for South Carolina, and one of Columbia's oldest and most distinguished citizens, died at his home in the city Tuesday. He had been in failing health for some time.

Colonel Gibbs was mayor of Columbia when Sherman's army passed through. Perhaps the most distinguished service he rendered his country during the war was the securing, from a wealthy German nobleman, the loan of \$6,000,000, to repay which was pledged the product of the cotton fields of the southern states.

## WANT JURIST IMPEACHED.

Florida Senate Lands Heavily on Federal Judge Swayne.

By a vote of twenty-one to two the Florida state senate Friday passed the joint resolution introduced by Senator Bailey declaring United States Judge Charles Swayne, northern district of Florida, to be incompetent, negligent of duty, non-resident of state, extravagant, a disgrace to Florida and generally unfit for his office, and urging Florida's representatives in congress to use every effort to have Judge Swayne impeached and a fit man substituted.

—Alexander Blair, formerly mayor of Asheville, N. C., was found dead at Charleston, S. C., hotel Tuesday.

—In a wreck on the "Frisco" near Independence, Mo., three persons were killed and twelve injured.

—General Gillespie, chief of the engineer corps, has left the Metropolitan Club, Washington, because of the rejection of Corbin. Other officers will also withdraw.

## FIFTY-ONE YEARS ON STAGE.

Veteran Comedian, Stuart Robson, Dies Suddenly in New York.

Stuart Robson, the veteran comedian, died Wednesday night of heart disease at the Hotel Savoy, in New York. He was 67 years old, and had been on the stage for fifty-one years. Mr. Robson was born March 4, 1836, in Annapolis, Md., and in his long life played many parts—more parts, probably, than any actor who survives him.

## FORMER MAYOR JAMES ON TRIAL.

Sensational Municipal Scandal Being Unearthed in Minneapolis.

The trial of former Mayor Alonzo Ames, charged with bribery, began in earnest at Minneapolis Friday morning. County Attorney Boardman declared the state would prove that Mayor Ames had instituted a system of "graft," using as the go-between Irwin A. Gardner, a medical student in his office, where he collected "protection" money from keepers of resorts outside of the recognized "red light" district.

## BOTH TEDDY AND GROVER

Guests at Dinner Tendered Them by Ex-Governor Francis at His Home in St. Louis.

President Roosevelt arrived in St. Louis Wednesday afternoon to participate in the dedication ceremonies of the Louisiana Purchase exposition.

To avoid the great crowd, arrangements were made to have him leave the train at Forsyth Junction, three miles from the center of the city. Members of the national commission of the world's fair, a reception committee, headed by President Francis and a crowd of spectators were present at the junction to welcome the president.

After an informal welcome to St. Louis, the president was at once driven off to the Good Roads convention at Odeon hall. The hall was packed with a crowd which had been waiting patiently for hours. The president spoke of good roads in tones which showed, as well as his words, that he was thoroughly in sympathy with the object of the associations.

"Roads," he declared, "tell the greatness of a nation. The influence of the nations which have not been road builders has been evanescent. Rome, the most powerful of the older civilizations, left her impress on literature and speech; she changed the boundaries of nations, but plainer than anything else left to remind us of the Roman civilization, are the Roman roads."

At this point in the president's speech the crowd rose and cheered, waving handkerchiefs and hats.

The president declared that good roads probably were the greatest agency for regulating the flow from the country to the city of young men and young women.

From Odeon hall the president was driven at a sharp trot to St. Louis university. A few minutes were spent there, after which the president and other guests repaired to the home of President Francis for dinner.

President Cleveland arrived over the Baltimore and Ohio southwestern at 5:50 o'clock p. m., twenty-five minutes late, and a large reception committee was waiting for him. The members of the diplomatic corps arrived shortly before. As Mr. Cleveland alighted from the train, he was warmly greeted by President Francis, who had driven rapidly to the depot after greeting President Roosevelt at Forsyth Junction. The members of the committee crowded around and Mr. Cleveland was unable to proceed for several minutes, so thick was the throng about him. A passage was finally cleared and with President Francis he walked through the aisles formed by the crowd and entered a carriage, was driven to the residence of President Francis, where President Roosevelt was also a guest.

## APPROPRIATION IS IMPERATIVE.

Resolution Adopted by the Good Roads Convention at St. Louis.

At the last day's session of the national and international good roads convention at St. Louis, Hon. T. G. Harper, of Burlington, Ia., chairman of the committee on resolutions, presented the report of the committee, which was adopted. The resolution declares:

"First—That the building of good roads in the United States is now paramount to national prosperity and commercial supremacy."

"Second—That we recommend the harmonious co-operation of the township, county, state and national governments in the furtherance of this great end."

"Third—That the association believes that the appropriations heretofore made for the building of railroads, canals and the improvements of rivers and harbors has been wise and beneficial, but an appropriation for the improvement of our highways has now become necessary to extend the blessings of intelligence and to promote a high order of citizenship among all classes of people and to meet the ever-growing necessities of the agricultural interests."

"Fourth—That we recommend the establishment throughout the United States of a complete and perfect organization from the nation down to the township, which organization shall so overlap each other and make a complete national association."

## LOUBET WELCOMES EDWARD.

Ruler of England Accorded Much Attention in Republican France.

King Edward arrived in Paris Friday afternoon and was accorded a hearty reception by republican France. His majesty's welcome by President Loubet and the chief officers of state and his drive through the avenues, the Bois de Boulogne and the Champs Elysees, presented a succession of brilliant spectacles.

## THE CLEVELAND BOOM

Launched by Brooklyn Eagle in a Strong Editorial Endorsement.

The Brooklyn Eagle, in its editorial columns Thursday launches the boom for Grover Cleveland in emphatic language. It says:

"In our opinion, Grover Cleveland can and should be nominated for president in 1904 by the democratic national convention as the only man who can assuredly lead the party to victory."

## BILL ARP'S LETTER

William Sadly Bemoans the Loss of His Grindstone.

## BRINGS IN RACE PROBLEM

What Cleveland Would Have Said Had He Been an Old Citizen of the South—Tired of Hearing About Shackles and Slavery.

Where is my grindstone? Where is my rake and my axe? Did anybody ever hear of a negro stealing a grindstone? He stole it to sell, or else he thought it was a cheese. I'll bet there are twenty negroes in sight of my house who know all about that grindstone, but they won't tell. That is a race trait—not to tell on one another. Who steals my young pigeons before we get up in the morning? We haven't had a squab to eat in three months.

Mr. Cleveland made a good speech in New York on the race problem, and so did Mr. Parkhurst, but you can't make a good citizen out of a negro without he has a master or a boss on whom he has to depend. My opinion, from observation, is that Tuskegee can't do it, nor any other school. The more education the less inclination to work for a living. Where are the Tuskegee graduates? Just lazying around or teaching school. I read in yesterday's paper where a negro school teacher was caught in having made a fake list of his scholars and drew more money than he was entitled to. But neither Cleveland nor Parkhurst, nor any other northern man knows enough about the negro to talk intelligently about him. Nor does this generation of southern men know much more. Nobody knows now but the few old men who are left. Our editors and newspaper men do not know. They are all too young and most of them come from stock that did not own negroes in the old slavery times. I do not assert this through conceit, but it pains and astonishes me to hear northern speakers and some editors from the south saying that since the negro was set free he has made wonderful progress, considering that for a thousand years he had been either a savage or a slave. Mr. Cleveland said "There is still a grievous amount of ignorance, a sad amount of viciousness and a tremendous amount of laziness and thriftlessness intermingled with their citizenship."

If Mr. Cleveland had been an old citizen of the south he would have said:

"Before freedom came the negro was docile, moral, industrious, and as intelligent as thousands of the uneducated white people of the south. Not an outrage was committed by them during the war from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. There was not a convict camp nor a chain gang in all the south. The marriage relation was faithfully observed, and negro families were contented and happy, for most of them had kind masters and mistresses, who would get up in the night and minister to their sick. Bad negroes had to be punished, of course, and so do bad white children, but it seldom had to be done. Talk about the shackles and the chains of slavery. It is all rot and imagination. Our children have a master until they are 21. The negro had one all his life, and, as Dr. Parkhurst said, most of them needed one, and need one now, and so do thousands of white people. The fact is, there are but few people who have not got one. I do not admit that I have, but I have a mistress, and that is the same thing. There is not a clerk in a store whether male or female, but is under the control of somebody; not a conductor on a railroad, nor a sailor on a ship, nor a pupil in the schools, nor a policeman in the towns. Nine-tenths of the people in civilized countries are subordinate to the other tenth, and it looks like everybody in these United States belong to Teddy Roosevelt, save a few besides myself and some Mississippi bears."

The old-time slaves got a good, fair education from contact with their masters and their masters' children, and that is where they had the advantage of the poor whites. Most all of the family servants could read, notwithstanding there was a law forbidding their being taught. Shackles and chains! Where is my grindstone, and my rake and my axe? The negro, especially those of the copper colored type (I don't mean mistletoes) are natural born mechanics. We had in Georgia more negro carpenters, blacksmiths and shoemakers than there were whites of the same trade. These kind of mechanics are all over the state now, but they didn't come from Tuskegee. For several years I have been looking for a laboring graduate of that school or any other negro school, but have not found one. A New York friend told me not long ago that I could find fifty of them as waiters in one hotel in New York city. That is all right. The money for their education came from up there, and we can spare the whole turnout. "Just emerged from bondage and ignorance and were a thousand years behind the white race when their shackles were knocked off." Oh, my country! Where is my grindstone! Before those imaginary shackles were knocked off our slaves were so obedient and law-abiding we did not need a prison, and now there are 4,400 in the chain gangs of Georgia. Wonderful progress! With all their education they are meaner, lazier, dirtier and ten times more immoral in their domestic relations than ever before. And yet some southern editors boast of their acquisition of property and run it up in the millions. Of course there are some good and some thirty negroes who have made money, but they are not 5 per cent of the masses. One negro in this town is worth more money than all the rest. The cities are full of vagabonds who play craps and steal and snatch purses from women and burglarize houses and keep women and children in a state of constant alarm. Stealing is as much a race trait with them as it is

among the Bedouin Arabs. Where are my young pigeons and what becomes of my stove wood and coal?

No, our editors are too young to realize the difference between now and then. Why, my faithful man servant Tip could tell them more about slavery than they all know. Did I ever whip Tip? No, never. I never thought of such a thing. I never whipped but one of my negroes. My wife's father, Judge Hutchins, owned over a hundred and I never heard of him whipping one of them. He had one very bad negro who got mad and ran away and stayed in the woods a month out of spite, and when he got tired and came home the old judge drove him off again and told him to stay in the woods, that he didn't want him any more, but he finally begged his way back and gave no more trouble. Chains and shackles! I wonder where General Grant was when Lincoln knocked them off of his? There are many kinds of chains, but the chains of slavery were not to be compared with the chains of the chain-gang or the chains of matrimony that many a poor wife is suffering from.

Now let us hear no more about the shackles nor about the negro being a thousand years behind the white man. The truth is, the old-time negro was morally a thousand years ahead of the rascals up north who brought them here in slave ships and sold him to us because they could not use them at home. But the Lord is merciful and we had rather endure the negro than listen to northern clanders. They have just found a mare's nest. If it has taken them forty years to realize their folly, how long will it take them to pay us for what they have swindled us out of? Where is my grindstone? It was an unshackled nigger that stole it and the folks that unshackled him ought to pay for it.—BILL ARP, in Atlanta Constitution.

## ATLANTA MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.—19

## Groceries.

Roasted coffee, per 100 pounds, Arbuckle's, \$10.00; Lion, \$9.50; Cordova, \$10.00; Blue Ribbon, 94c; green coffee, choice 10c; fair, 9c; sugar, per 100 pounds, 25c; Sugar, standard granulated, 55c; Syrup, New Orleans open kettle \$5.00 to \$5.65; mixed, choice, 30 to 25c; South Georgia cane syrup, 35 cents; Salt, dairy cotton seed oil, \$1.40; do bulk, \$2.50; ice cream \$1.25; common 55¢ to 60¢; Cheese, fancy, full cream 15 to 15 1/2 cents; Mince, 65¢ to 65¢; 20¢ to \$1.00 to 1.75; Soda, Arm & Hammer, 21¢; Crackers, soda, 6c; cream 7c; ginger snaps 6 1/2c; Candy, common stick 6c; fancy 7 to 10c; Oysters, E. W. \$1.75; L. W. \$1.20; Farney head rice, 7c; head rice, 6c.

## Flour, Grain and Meal.

Flour, old wheat, Diamond patent, \$5.00; second patent, \$4.30; straight, \$3.80; extra fancy \$3.60; fancy, \$3.30. First patent spring wheat, \$4.75. Corn, choice, white, 60¢; No. 2, 55¢; No. 3, 50¢. Oats, white clipped 52¢; No. 2 white 50¢; No. 2 mixed 49¢; No. 3 mixed 45¢. Vio 85c bushel, Barley 95c bushel. Victor food \$1.25 per one hundred pounds. Quaker food \$1.25. Choice large bale hay \$1.20; No. 1 small \$1.15; No. 2 small, \$1.10; Meal, plain, 65¢; bolted 60¢; Bran, \$1.15; brown shorts \$1.20; white shorts \$1.40. Cotton seed meal \$1.25 per 100 pounds; Rudnut's grits, \$1.67.

## Country Produce.

Eggs, fresh stock, 15¢ to 16¢; Butter choice 15¢ to 16¢; fancy 20¢ to 23¢. Live poultry, hens, 35¢ to 37¢; fowls, large, 25¢ to 27¢; medium 16¢ to 18¢; small 14¢ to 16¢. Ducks, medium, 25¢; Turkeys, 14¢ to 15¢ per pound; dressed, 17¢ to 18¢. Onions 8¢ per lb; Cabbage \$1.25 to \$1.50 per hundred pounds.

## Provisions.

Clear rib sides, boxed 1 1/2¢; half rib 10¢; bellies 10¢; lean-tender bellies 10 1/2¢; Sugar-cured hams 15¢; California hams 10¢; Lard 10 1/2¢; compound 8 1/2¢.

## Cotton.

Market closed quiet, middling 10 1/2¢.

## "VERDICT AN AWFUL CRIME."

Ex-Governor Taylor's Comment on the Conviction of Jim Howard.

At Indianapolis, Friday, Former Governor W. S. Taylor, of Kentucky, commenting on the conviction of James Howard for the murder of Governor Goebel, said:

"Knowing absolutely that every word of Cecil's and Youtsey's testimony, on which conviction was had, was perjury, insofar as it in any way connected me with Mr. Howard; that it was manufactured by those that represented the prosecution in order to carry out a political plot. Naturally I look on Howard's conviction as an awful crime."

"He was tried by a jury of political enemies, and his trial, therefore, was devoid of even the elements of chance."

## INTERNATIONAL DAY AT FAIR.

Representatives of Three Nations Carry Out Program at St. Louis.

A St. Louis dispatch says: "International day," Friday, the second of the trio devoted to the dedication of the Louisiana Purchase exposition, broke fair with promise of better weather than that of Thursday. The day was devoted to greetings to and responses by representatives of foreign nations, which will have buildings at the fair, the proceedings constituting the dedication of the foreign section.

The history of the Louisiana Purchase under its three sovereigns—Spain, France and the United States—was suggested in the appearance of three speakers—Senor Ojeda, the Spanish minister; M. Jusseland, the French ambassador, and D. R. Francis, president of the exposition. The Liberal Arts building, where the exercises took place, still wore its dress of the previous day, the minded colors of Spain, France and the United States and the speeches of the trinity of interests in the exposition were noted.

## BUSY DAY FOR ROOSEVELT.

Kansas City, Missouri, and Kansas City, Kansas, Vis in Entertaining.

President Roosevelt spent five hours in Kansas City, Mo., Friday, and later was the guest of Kansas City, Kan., just across the state line, for two hours, leaving for the west in the afternoon.

In the two cities the president was driving over a route fifteen miles long, reviewed nearly 30,000 school children, made two speeches, one at Convention hall before the greatest crowd that the noted structure has ever held, and partook of a luncheon at the Baltimore hotel, as the guest of the Commercial club of Kansas City, Mo.

## FAIR IS DEDICATED

With Ceremonies Replete in Pomp and Splendor.

## A BRILLIANT AUDIENCE

President Roosevelt and Ex-President Cleveland Principal Orators of the Occasion—Imposing Military Parade.

A St. Louis special says: "The rites which presented the Louisiana Purchase exposition to the world were performed in the liberal arts building Thursday with all the dignity and splendor befitting such an occasion, a parade of 11,000 soldiers down Lindell boulevard of the world's fair grounds forming a brilliant prelude to the ceremony of dedication."

The sight of the marching thousands from the point occupied by President Roosevelt's reviewing stand was inspiring. For a half mile to the left and for an equal distance to the right the winding column was in complete view. The president watched them march past with eager attention. From end to end of the line of march the cheers of the immense crowd were as cordial as President Roosevelt's approval. The parade in all features was a most beautiful and imposing inaugural of the ceremonies.

Sixty thousand people were crowded into the big auditorium, where, in the presence of official representatives of all the civilized nations of the world, the words of dedication were spoken by the president of the United States. As the last syllable fell from the speaker's lips and dedication was completed, sixty thousand voices rose in a prodigious note of applause.

President Roosevelt, ex-President Cleveland and an imposing company of diplomatists, governors, senators, congressional representatives of the exposition came to the liberal arts building from functions which were served in tents on the grounds.